2

Whether the Germans sign or not Premier Clemenceau, the Echo de Panis says, will make known to the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday the part taken by France in framing the ce terms. The newspaper says that in case of a negative reply from the Germans the allied troops will occupy Frankfort on the first day of the advance and the Ruhr industrial region the second day.

Poll Taken in Assembly.

A poll of the members of the various parties in the National Assembly made early in the day seems to show that peace terms cannot fall to be acpepted. The Majority Socialists, it is added, gave a considerable majority in favor of signing. A despatch from Copenhagen says the Assembly has ac-

apted the treaty. A poll of the various states of Germany was taken yesterday at Weimar. Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck voted against signing; Wurttemberg and Saden were in favor of signing, while

A Reuter despatch from Welmar states that a meeting on Thursday of the Cen-trist members of the German National Assembly decided by a four-fifths mafority in favor of signing the treaty, with ervations regarding responsibility for war and the honor of the German

Nationalists Solidly Opposed.

The German National party, it is ated, is unanimously resolved against ming. Fifty-six members of the German Democratic party voted against signing the allied terms, while eight others voted that the treaty be signed conditionally, and one was in favor of without condition An Associated Press despatch from Weimar says the city is completely cut off from railway communication with all ns of Germany because of a sud denly called railway strike. Airplanes and the telegraph are the only means of

and the telegraph are the only means of communication. Government circles see in the strike a new Spartacan attempt against the Government.

The German Government and the vari-ous political leaders are held here until further notice. A majority of those in Welmar do not have sufficient clothes and fresh linen to last more than a day or two.

The alterations and amendments in corporated by the Council of Four in the revised treaty make it a somewhat longer document than the draft origpally submitted to the Germans and put lished in the United States. It now comprises 214 pages, five more than the original, and even this was effected by

Contains 440 Articles.

various points the drafting come sought to adhere as far as po mittee sought to adhere as far as pos-sible to the original numbering of the articles and contrived to make up for insertions or omirsions by combining or splitting articles. As at first arranged the new instrument still contains the original fourteen parts and 440 articles. The article assuring Bilesian coal and minerals to German industry now reads; "Poland undertakes to permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to Germany of the products of mines in any part of Upper Silesia transferred to Poland, in accordance with the present treaty, without export duties or restrictions, and permit the Germans to purchase these products on the same terms as the Poles."

That I know in expressing the feelings of the people of the United States are never been in the United States are never been in the United States are provided in the affairs and universal comprehension of sympathy with the affairs of the United States are not expressing those sentiments that I am of the united States are provided in the United States are pro

the new city and state is definitely assumed, is substituted for the original phraseology declaring merely that "Danisig is established as a free city."

The new article which replaces the original provision for the disarmament of Germany, No. 185, providing for reduction to a specified point within two months, now reads in the English version. "I'm is the light of the state of sion: "Up to the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations the German army shall not possess armament greater than that fixed in the table submitted in this treaty," and continues: "Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the league the armaments fixed by the table shall remain in force until modi-fied by the council of the league. Furthermore she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decision of the council in

Polish Frontier Extended.

The bulkiest as well as the most imson of the old and new drafts are those relative to the new Polish frontiers and the Silesian piebiscite. The frontier anges correspond generally with oring the Polish frontier nearer to Breslau, on the east, than was at first contemplated, and give Poland a new sec-tion of the Frussian province of Pom-erania in exchange for the coast strip of the same province returned to Gerany, although the Council of Four-anned for a time to make all Fomera-a German on historic grounds. Some of the changes in the treaty can

o indicated only by reference to maps the largest scale. The provisions for a plebiscite in the

The provisions for a plebiscite in the Silesian regions show that the vote will be taken in virtually all of Upper Silesia, except small areas in the southwestern and northern corners which were awarded unconditionally to Czecho-Slovakia and Poland respectively. The line of being among a people that I is not being among a people that I and East Prussian plebiscite provisions are found in that affecting Silesia. A significant article of the treaty pro-

TEXT DISCREPANCIES Tells Clemenceau Letter Dif-

fers From Revised Treaty. By the Associated Press.

Best.in. June 20.—Count von Brock-dorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation to Versailles, has sent a note to M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, citing twelve in-stances in which the covering note of the allied reply to the Germans on June 16 Max and the city officials, President Wilannounced concessions which are not sor spoke as follows:
contained in the altered text of the "Mr. Burgomaster: I feel highly hon-

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau further count von Brockdorn-Rantsau rurther points out several instances where in addition to the hand written alterations the present printed copy of the treaty differs from the copy of May 7, and asks to be notified before the expiration of the time limit how far it is intended that the last word in politics and that the these changes are to go.

Czech-Soviet Republic Declared. COPENHAGEN, June 20.—A Cascho-Slovak-Soviet Republic has been established. Apporting to a wireless despate from Budapest.

FROM BELGIAN VISIT

Goes Into Conference With American Delegation on Arrival in Paris.

HIS PLANS UNCERTAIN

Political Crisis in Germany Expected to Result in Delay of Peace Treaty.

Panis, June 20 .- President Wilson and his party arrived here this morning at

England.

The effect upon the President's plans of the Cabinet resignation in Germany and the further developments anticipated is uncertain. A German request for an extension of time to act on the treaty is looked for, and it is understood that the President told the delegation to-day that he had fixed no date for his description for home.

WILSON'S ADDRESS AT ROYAL DINNER He Praises King Albert as

True Democrat.

BRUSSELS, June 19 (delayed) .- At the lineer given to-night in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson by the King and Queen of Belgium, with Cardinal Mercier and other distinguished guests present, the President, addressing King

present, the President, addressing King Albert, spoke as follows:
"Let me express, sir, the very deep appreciation with which I have heard your femarks. You truly say that I have come to Belgium to express my own deep personal interest and sympathy—sympathy with her sufferings and interest in her prosperity; but I would have no personal consequence if it were not my privilege for the time being to represent the people of the being to represent the people of the United States. What gives me cenfi-dence in expressing this sympathy and this interest is that I know in express-

chase these products on the same terms as the Poles."

In the ravised draft "the principal aliled and associated Powers" undertake to establish Dansig as a free city. This from the heart which everywhere greetlenguage, in which the responsibility of the five great Powers for the creation of the new city and state is definitely assumed, is substituted for the original phraseology declaring merely that "Dansig is established as a free city."

The new article which sentent the

Many Points of Sympathy.

"I have feit many points of sympathy between the people whom I have the pleasure of representing and the people whom you represent. They are a very democratic people and it has been very democratic people and it has been very democrated. All real masters of the sentiments of the people are parts of the sentiments of the people and one of the things that give confidence in the future of Belgium is the conscioueness that one has of the self-reliance and indomitable spirit of her people. They need to have a friendly hand extended to them, but they do not need to have anybody take care of them.

"A people that is taken care of by its Government is a people that its Government will always have to take care of, but the people of Belgium, if I have caught any elimps of their sailt and the server to any the people of their sailt and the people of their sailt and the foliagations. It would be far better to pay a larger indemnity.

The Possion that Minister Nosks may with him on the The President and ment and in a moment ment as the strongest man in a moment of national crisis, not necessarily to sign of national crisi

ment will always have to take care of but the people of Belgium, if I have caught any glimpse of their spirit and their character, do not need to have anybody take care of them. They need because of the catastrophies of this war, temporary assistance to get the means to take care of themselves, but the moment they have these means they they ment they have these means then the rest of us will have to take care to see that they do not do the work they are addicted to do better than we do. The minute we cease to offer this assistance they will become our generous and dan-gerous rivals, and for my part I believe I can say truthfully that the people of

Slovakia and Poland respectively. The plebiscite must be held between the sixth and eighteenth months after the understand that I have found myself signature of the peace treaty. The same conditions as regards the retirement of shoulders with the people of Belgium German armies and officials and the disbandment of workment a condition with the people of Belgium German armies and officials and the disbandment of workment a condition with the stroyed plant of Chapter to the great debandment of workmen's soviets which stroyed plant of Charlerol though most were included in the Schleswig-Holstein of the chimneys were smokeless the ound in that affecting Silesia.

significant article of the treaty procountry, and if the air had only been full of smoke I should have felt entirely tiles during the plebiacite in Silesia. Polish or German Governments for any activities during the plebiscite in Silesia.

RANTZAU POINTS OUT

RANTZAU POINTS OUT

uragement can restrain.
"So it is with a heart full of genuine sympathy, of comradship and of friend-ship that I beg to drink to your health, sir, and the Queen's, and to the long and abounding prosperity of the king-dom over which you preside."

Hotel de Ville Address.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asks how far the Allies bind themselves to these concensions, and requests written confirmation that the contents of the covering note and the memorandum on these points form part of the new peace offer. recognizes in you a worthy representa-

tive of this great municipality quered that is not conquered in its
spirit; that an unconquerable spirit is
the last word in politics and that the
unconquerable spirit lives particularly
in those nations which are self-governed.
The one thing that is indestructible in
our time is the spirit of self-governed
people.

the municipalities of Belgium. I know there has persisted into modern times something of that solidarity of the commune, something of that individuality of the municipality which was characteristic of the Middle Ages and which brought the spirit of self-government through that dark period when nations had ceased to govern themselves, but when localities continued to assert their right to self-government.

when localities continued to assert their right to self-government.

"So that I feel welcomed to-day by those whom I would fain believe to be my friends and the friends of the American people, as the American people are certainly your friends. They are your friends in a very deep and true sense. They understand what Beigian liberty signifies. They understand what Beigiam's suffering signifies, and it is, I believe, one of their deepest ambitions to satisfy the duty of friendship, as toward the Beigian people. They have tried to do so in the past.

"It has been one of my pleasures on this trip to be accompanied by my fellow countryman. Herbert Hoover, who I know has had Beigiam written on his heart throughout this war and whose pleasure it has been touching to see as, in going about the ceuntry, we have seen healthy children and robust men and women whom he could properly be-

Paris, June 20.—President Wilson and his party arrived here this morning at a colock after a two day trip to Brussels and the war zone in Belgium. There was no formal reception, and Mr. Wilson drove immediately to the Paris "White Mileve were served by the food which came from America. I believe that I was the privilege of speaking his thoughts (one of the paculiarities of Mr. Hoover is that he is too modest to the Hotel de Crillon and held a long conference with the entire personnel of the American delegation to the Peace Conference with the entire personnel of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, including Col. E. M. House, who farence in the crip he had taken.

The effect upon the President's plans of the Cabinet resignation in Germany and the further developments anticipated is uncertain. A German request for an extension of time to act on the treaty that he had fixed no date for his depth of the provided at your hands, sir, and I hring you the warm greeting of the peculiarity pount for method in the privilege of saying to your Parliament to-day, by which systematic is looked for, and it is understood that the President toid the delegation to-day that he had fixed no date for his depend of America. I believe that I bring you the warm greeting of the people of America. I am sure I express their wish when I say, Long live the prosperity of Brussels and of Belgium and of her King and her Queen.

ERZBERGER WANTS THE KAISER SPARED

Continued from First Page.

Brockdorff-Rantsau as Foreign Secr favor acceptance of the revised peac erms, according to the correspondent of the Cologne Zeffung, telegraphing from the Cologne Zeffung, telegraphing from Welmar. They are Erzberger, Johanna Bell, Noske and Edouard David. Americans Pleased.

The news of the political changes of the gramany was made known to the American delegation in Paris while it was meeting with President Wilson. oaused considerable satisfaction and was interpreted as an indication that Germany will accept the treaty.

The reported selection of Herr Noske to head the new Cabinet, if the report is confirmed, is a surprising factor, as he had been regarded as an opponent of signing. It is known, however, that there has been a considerable shift in the attitude of various politicians, parties and newspapers lately, and experts here on place then, in the light of what is now occurring, we know it would have left as the "strong man" of the adminis-tration, may, perhaps, bring a favorable change in the German Government. The greatest difficulty is to realize how Herr Noske, the chief exponent of force toward the Independent Socialists and the Spartacans, can work with the Independents, who at present are the strongest advocates of signing the treaty. It is possible, however, that Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, and

his party, will place the necessity of peace for Germany above their hatred and distrust of the Minister of Nationa The possibility must, however, be borne in mind that Minister Noske may

the payment of the indemnity is pos

CONSIDERS END OF ECONOMIC BOARD

Wilson Talks With Members -British Oppose Plan.

By the Associated Press Paris, June 26 - President Wilson me he American members of the Supreme Economic Commission to-day to consider whether that body should be discontinued. It is understood that Herbert Hoover. Director-General of the Interallied Relief Oraginzation, Vance Mc Cormick, chairman of the American Was Trade Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, vice-president of the sub-committee of the Peace Conference to study measure of control and guarantees, are in favo of a discontinuance of the commissio and the return home of the American members, whereas the British favor its continuance with broader duties, including shipping and other branches for conducted by a separate con mittee in London

once more going to feel the pulse of treaty.

Belgium, that vital pulse which no disexpires with the signing of the peace dustrial and economic conditions was discussed at a meeting of the Supreme

Council to-day, which was attended by President Wilson. A member of the commission said the Jerman Government had made an arangement with the labor organizations and Germany by which nine hours would prevail as a working day during the period in which Germany was making her reparations. The plan, it was stated, provided that the employers should pay for eight hours work and that the Gov-ernment would pay for the additional hour. The effect of this would be to place industries in an unusually favor-able position, as they would receive nine hours work for eight hours pay.

SOVIETS HAVE NEW FOE.

Religious Movement Spread

Through Province. PARIS, June 20.—The Soviet Govern-ment in Russia is combating a religious movement, mystical in character, which has spread through the provinces of Moscow, Novgorod and Vladimir. One of the features of the movement,

SEES RULE BY POPE **1F LEAGUE CARRIES**

Sherman Says Catholics Wil Dominate World Under Covenant.

ATTACKS VATICAN STAND

Illinois Man Charges Benedic Leaned Toward Teutons

in War. Special Despatch to THE STH.
WASHINGTON, Jone 20.—Senator Sher

these sinister influences. Disintegratin Socialism and its exponents recognite the solid rock of Roman Catholicism as a barrier in their way. The sanctity of the family relation, the elemental rights of life and property and the necessit of stable government have no sturdie pporters among the churches of the

modern world.

"If it were not for the belief of the Vatican in the wisdom of its temporal supremacy over the same government that safeguards life and property as well as ecclesiastical and civil liberty there could be none of this criticism I make of the league. The head of the church prociaims and teaches his infallibility. It is traditional and historic."

The Senator proceeded to analyse the

The Senator proceeded to analyse the st of nations making up the league Seventeen of the original and seven of the invited nations are Catholica," be said. Therefore twenty-four of the forty equal votes of the Christian nations, members of the league, are spiritu-ally dominated by the Vatican. "In these circumstances may we not well hesitate in voting the United States

into the league when it becomes tically impossible for us ever to draw?

Austria with her territory intact and Germany secure in the greater part o her conquest and plunder with no ex acted indemnity.

He Quotes the Pope "On March 16, 1919, President Wilson conferred with the Vatican at Rome. The report of the interview is published in the Congressional Record of May 23. The Pope among other things said referring to the League of Nations:

'President Wilson but the matter

"Miraculous conversion or the deep, traditional wisdom of the Holy See, which? The great Pontifical dignitary gives no random interviews. Neither can we believe both the President's visit and the interview were not for a precan we believe both the President's visit and the interview were not for a preconceived purpose. It reveals, too, our absent President as making the League of Nations the paramount purpose of his presence at the peace table."

Ashurst Answers.

Senator Ashurst followed Mr. Sher-man, declaring that:
"The enemies of the Leagus of Nayons have reached the bottom of the pit of destitution when seeking argu-ments to menace us with church control." First we were threatened that the league would be controlled by kings and emperors. Then the menace of control by the negro race was held before us. The Senator from Illinois is not a man of vision, but a man seeing visions."

"There has not been a world war since "There has not been a world war since the League of Nations were futile. It had been reported that Mr. Root had talked with Senator Forah, and in its circulation about the chamber that the Naryeleanic era." Senator Reed (Mo.) First we were threatened that the league

the Napoleonic era." Senator Reed (Mo.) said. "There have been many small wars, four or five of considerable magnitude. But no world war within this century. Now with Germany prostrate, with Austria dismantied, why prophesy that we must have the league or there will be incessant and invecerate war?" "The question is," replied Mr. Ashurst, "shall we permit the horrors of this war to pass and not make effort to prevent their repetition in future? Christianity and civilization repeatedly have narand civilization repeatedly have nar-rowly escaped in the last twenty cen-turies. Shall they be always thus ex-posed? When the armistice was signed the millions of freedom's soldiers wiped the blood and perspiration from their brows and demanded that a new bul-wark be set up to protect the world against a repetition of this thing."

tor's beautifully phrased statement of what the soldiers of freedom have de-imanded," interposed Senator Reed, "but "I have heard with interest the Sena-The economic commission was created I ask who has the right to say what the for the period of the armistic which American soldier is demanding? "I have talked with perhaps 500 re-Ashurst, "and they all agree that they

Baron von Steuben, raised in honor of his services in our war for freedom. Did his services in our war for freedom. Did he fight for himself alone or for others? On another corner of that square is a statue of Rochambeau; on another of the country to ratification.

Col. House will return from London Col. House will return from London. Baron von Steuben, raised in honor of statue of Rochambeau; on another of Lafayette, and on yet another of Kosci-usko. They did not fight for themmonument of Washington testifies our conviction that he fought, not for himself, but for others. Who more than America should fight for the freedom of all the world—of ourselves and all men to the world?

Reed meant by policing Europe.
"I call attention to Article X., is "I think the reflection which comes upperment in one's mind in thinking a combating a religious about this war is that no nation is conquered that is not conquered in its apprint; that an unconquerable spirit is that the unconquerable spirit lives particularly in those nations which are self-governed. The one thing that is indestructible in our time is the spirit of self-governed people.

The boild in the self-governed people.

The boild in thinking ment in Russia is combating a religious ment in Russia is combating a religious ment in Russia is combating a religious mutually to guarantee one another's soverned mutually to guarantee one anothe which the member nations undertake

"CHOOSE YOUR NOSKE LEADS TRIO RUTHERS"-invites a rural inn-keeper in the South, who serves her dinner "a la altogether" on a long table.

CHILDS menu is so spiced with variety you may well be asked to choose your "ruthers"—for whatever you would rather have is there.

Meats, vegetables, salads, desserts, and dairy products as fine as Marie Antoinette aspired to produce as dairy maid at Petit Trianon.

KNOX RESOLUTION **NEAR SENATE YOTE**

Action of Some Sort Expected To-day in Order to Obtain a Record.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Eilhu Root dropped into Washington to-day and conferred with Senator Knox (Pa.) at the latter's office. Senator Lodge (Mass.), who has been away a week. (Mass.), who has been away a week, will return to the capital to-morrow.

An air of nervous expectancy prevailed in the Senate throughout the day. The feeling was expressed everywhere that something was about to develop of large importance in shaping the parliamentary programme for dealing with the League of Nations fight. The with the League of Nations fight. The impression prevailed that the fight on the Knox resolution was "coming to a head" rapidly. In one quarter commonly regarded as reflecting the views of Republican leadership the positive prediction was made that "something will break to-morrow. It may be anything from a matter to the test up the Knox hing from a motion to take up the Knor esolution and a parliamentary struggle o force a vote on it, to a resolution o declare the state of war at an end." Supporters of the Knox resolution are convinced that it is highly important to get a vote on it if it is ever to be forced to a test of Senatorial opinion. They recognize that it will be of small importance once the peace treaty is signed.

Democrats Rope to Avert Vote. The Democrats are determined to pre vent a vote on its merits, while adventes of the resolution have charted cates of the resolution have the perliamentary course by which they be-lieve it will be possible to get the vote, even to force it to-morrow if it shall be determined that such an effort is wise. When the Senate adjourned this evening it was with the expectation that the ning it was with the expectation that the return of Mr. Lodge to-morrow mercing would be signalized by a conference of Senators opposed to the League of Nations to determine their policy. Notody was willing to outline the parliamentary proceedings by which a vote could be forced on the Knox measure within a few hours, but it was asserted to be simple and to be quite obvious to those skilled in the Senate's rules.

clearly that my doubts began to melt skilled in the Senate's rules.

Three proceedings were discussed in the president atruck me as being far more interested in his League of Nations.

Simple and to be quite obvious to those of the Volksstimme, the leading Socialist paper of Chemnits. He soon became with him on the main lines of his plan. The President atruck me as being far more interested in his League of Nations. How measure. Another was to intro-elected to the Reichstag from Chemnits. than in fixing the frontiers of the newly duce a resolution declaring the state of created States. war at an end. A third was to recog-

the signers would insist before voting

report assume a large potential importance. It was promptly deflated by Mr. Root when he was asked about it.
"I had no conversation with Mr. Borah," he said. "I did meet him and Nothing more than that."

PRESIDENT TO WAIT UNTIL SENATE ACTS

Will Not Make League Appointments Beforehand.

Pasts. June 20 .- It is authoritatively satted that President Wilson intends to defer any action relative to American participation in the League of Nations

There have been reports that the President has made Col. Edward M. House as the American member of the League and has designated several com-

"I am tired of this iteration and reit-eration about policing Europe." replied
Mr. Ashurst. "On one corner of a great square in Washington stands a statue of the consense and expecta-

on the departure of President Wilson, acting as peace commissioner on the re-maining treaty details until these are turned over to the American Ambassa-

5,000 FISHERMEN TO STRIKE.

Senator Wash (Mon.) asked what Mr. | Vote 8 to 1 for Walkout July 8-Demand Fixed Wages.

OF RULING SPIRITS

her bare existence."

Career of Eraberger.

distributer of propaganda through his Korrespondens Bureau. At the beginning of the war Erzberger posed as a Pan-German and many of his

posed as a Pan-German and many of his utterances and writings, particularly-in regard to Belgium, caused painful as-tonishment among the Catholic neutrals. He was regarded as the confident of von Bethmann-Hollweg and frequently appeared to give audiences at various. German ministries throughout Europe.

German ministries throughout Europe

German ministries throughout Europe. He would appear suddenly in Switzerland or Vienna or again in Bucharest. Sofia or Constantinople and his appearances at these places was always attended by plenty of publicity. Eraberger remained a Pan-German until the third year of the war, but in 1812 introduced his famous

of the Bethmann-Hollweg ministry wa

attributed to him. His resolution was for a peace by agreement and in shor provided for the payment of an indem

when his notoriety from this effor

peace negotiations could begin at once.

He later studied at Dresden and

stered the army in 1881, serving with

the First Regiment of Artillery Guards

with the rank of diplomatic agent and Consul-General and in the following year was made Minister Plenipotentiary

of Von Bernstorff in the German manoeu

processes of President Wilson were used in the peace deliberations of the Ger-

Bernstorff's wife was formerly Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer of New York city.

NIXON MAKES BARRETT AID.

Queens Highway Commissioner to

nolly in Queens, was appointed a Deputy

Public Service Commissioner by Com-

missioner Nixon yesterday. The salary

the Guardian Trust Company and for three years was president of the Ameri-can Institute of Banking. He has been treasurer of the Catholic Club of New

Irish Historical Society.

is \$7,500. Edward J. Glennon, brother

Be Public Service Deputy.

Alfred M. Barrett, Commissioner of

esses of President Wilso

man Embassy at Constantinople.

Germany's Defence Minister "Iron Man" Was of Humble Origin.

ERZBERGER MADECAREER

Bernstorff, Diplomatic Noble Still Uses Craft in His National Efforts.

The three most prominent politics igures in Germany to-day, the "strong men of Germany," are Gustav Noske Mathias Ersberger and Count von Bern

Like Chancellor Scheidmann and Pres dent Ebert, Gustav Noske achieved poitical prominence in Germany over the prostrate bodies of the deposed leaders of the militariet and junker elements He has been referred to as Germany's "Man of Iron," and when last March, after becoming Minister of Defence in the Ebert Cabinet, he issued his famous order to shoot on sight any Spartacano seen with arms in the streets, he was regarded by the Ebert supporters as the chief hope of the Government and the much of the blame or credit for the fall chief hope of the Government and the man among them all to meet the revoutionary crisis.

It was after the Spartacans had been nity and the restoration of Belgium, re-storation of the occupied portions of France and the return of the German colonies. There was to be a division among the belligerents of all the foodunning wild in the suburbs of Berlin that Noske came into preminence. He issued his ultimatum to the Spartacans of Lichtenberg, who appealed to him as Minister of Defence to call off his troops and they would cease their attacks.

"Not if I can help it." Noske replied Unconditional surrender are my terms And every man who surrenders with weapons in his hands will be shot. Every p'ece of war material must be turned over the Government troops." The Spartacans surrendered and the world asked: "Who is this man Noske?" Like the harness maker Ebert. Noeke came from the obscure class of Germans. He has been a Majority Socialist mem-ber of the German Reichatag for more than eight years, and in the early part of the war supported the German Gov-ernment's policy, but criticised the army's administration and the German in the East, and at the outbreak of the revolution went to Kiel to take charge of affairs there, with the title

of Governor of Kiel conferred by the Central Council of Soldiers and Work-

gives a fragmentary sketch of Noske's career up to the date of publication. He was born at Brandenburg-on-the-Havel on July 9, 1868, the son of a weaver. He acquired a common school education and then began work as an apprentice to a cabinet maker. For twelve years he worked at this trade in such cities as Halle, Frankfort, Amsterlively interest in the Socialist movemen During the years that the Bismarckian laws compelled the German Socialists to carry on their propaganda in secret Noake absorbed much of the Socialist doctrines of the time. He turned to journalism and began to write for the most radical of the Socialist press. As an editor Noske appears to have been possessed of some natural ability and this resulted in his appointment at the age of 28 to an editorial position on the age of 29 to an editorial position on the cialist Brandenburger Zeitung, is paper he went to the Koenige this paper he went to the Koenigsberge Volkeseitung, and in 1902 became edito

independence of thought that has statement that the former diplomat's marked his public career since. He knowledge of America and the mental began by criticizing bitterly the pliant attitude of his own party toward the war programme of the German junkers and he criticized the Government openly

and freely.

In May of 1918 he created his first Mr. Root's visit took on importance in proportion to the mystery surrounding its purposes.

"I came here on personal affairs." he said; "ceiled at the Capitel in the hope of inducing some of my Senate friends to provide me with a iunch; met Senator Knox and went to his office and smoked a cigar with him."

But what conversation took place between the two Republican leaders Mr. Root would not say. It was altogether personal, he insisted, and efforts to draw out any expression of opinion regarding of the freely.

In May of 1918 he created his first sensation in the Reichstag by leading an open protest against the propaganda of the new Fatherland Junker party which was being spread through the ranks of the German army. This propaganda was simed to check the democratic movement in Germany and deforts to draw selection." which was forced through the Reichstag in July, 1917, despite conservative opposition by Noske and his nounced as the famous "peace resolu-tion" which was forced through the Reichstag in July, 1917, despite con-servative opposition by Noske and his colleagues. As a result of Noske's agi-tation the Government was compelled to curtail its propaganda and the Socia Democrats were given the same rights as members of other parties in communicating with their adherents in the

army and navy.

Noske was a vigorous opponent of
the Brest-Litovsk treaty and was one of the first of the Majority Socialists to advocate that a thorough housecleaning was necessary for Germany's future well being, even if it should mean revolution. When this happened Noske began to play a more prominent part than ever in German internal affairs. He went to Kiel and superintended the placing of the revolutionary forces in control of the Kiel district and for his work in this connection was made Governor of Kiel, and from this post was summoned to Berlin to take part in the organizaof the first of the Majority Socialists to to Berlin to take part in the organiza-tion of the Central Government then in the process of formation. He was the ligocal choice for Minister of Defence and was named such last December.
Noske marked his assumption of power by immediately inaugurating war upon the Bolsheviki and at once began the organization of a Home Defence Guard, and in his first speech before the National Assembly at Weimar last February he declared that it would be "crim inal careleasness for the new German Government to fall to protect its eastern frontier that was then being menaced by the Russian Bolsheviki. following March, when the Spartacan movement again assumed dangerous proportions. Noske appealed to the Counci at Weimar for unlimited authority by which to resture order. There was some reluctance to acede to his request bacause of his well known and den stern measures, but in the end he had his way and immediately summ 000 troops to the German capital, with orders to shoot on sight any armed persons found voicing opposition to the Gov

Noske has always been a bitter op-ponent of Hugo Hanse, the independent leader, and repeatedly denounced him for referring to the war as a "war or conquest." "The fact is established."



said Noske in his first speech before the National Assembly at Weimar, "that this is not a war of conquest, the fact is established with absolute DEAR FOLKS: the fact is established with absolute firmness that Germany has fought for

TET me tell you about a Wilson & Company her bare existence."

The Paris newspaper Le Siecle in a sketch of Noske last March said:
"Of course the Boches could get their house in order if they only had a Napoleon. But instead they have a Minister of War, a Socialist, a fellow named Noske or something to that effect. He won't have anything to de with the Internationale, and declared just the other day that he is first of all a German and only in the second place a party given by the members of the Fellowship Club of the New York plant at the Waldorf Hotel last Wednesday night. It was given in honor of Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, who recently man and only in the second place a Social Democrat. returned from Europe, where he visited his branch offices there. He made a special trip Mathias Breberger first came into prominence as leader of the German Centrist or Catholic party and, like Noske, started on the lowest rung of the Chicago to fraternize from his fellow-workers in with Noske, started on the lowest rung of the ladder, reaching prominence in his party through his ability as a writer and journalist. In the Reichstag he specialized on financial legislation and soon became a figure of importance because of his knowledge of budget problems and involved commics. He was a tireless distributer of supposemble, through his New York.

The New York Fellowship Club has an active membership and the members are very proud of it so they wanted to show Mr. Wilson how it measures up alongside of the other Fellowship Clubs that exist in other plants around the coun-

But most of all, they wanted to show Mr. Wilson how much they appreciate his efforts in grouping his 25,000 workers into one big, happy family where all share in the generous distribution of good-will, rewards and privileges.

I think it is great that one man has the power and ability to lead so many people into pleasant paths and make them proud in his leadership.

The evening party opened with a performance by a minstrel troupe composed of workers. ceased he turned up in Zurich in July, 1917, and announced that if he had half an hour's talk with Lloyd George the whose singing and acting and conversation delighted the members and their wives who were Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, was born in London in 1862 and present. After this part of the program had been carried out Mr. Wilson was introduced and the cheers that greeted him certified to his is the fourth son of the late Count
Albrecht von Bernstorff, former German
Ambassador near the Court of St.
James's. The younger Bernstorff received all of his early education in England and as he admitted frequently
"learned English before he acquired
German's. popularity among his fellow-

workers. It is easy enough to detect the difference between a genuine and a forced ovation; one is spontaneous; the other shows it is given because it is expected.

When, however, hundreds of men and women stand and cheer and applaud and wave handkerchiefs-and do so impulsively and heart-Turkey he was transferred to the For-eign Office in Berlin, and later served in diplomatic capacities in Belgrade and Petrograd. In 1902 he became counsel-the spontancity of it, nor is there lor and first secretary of the German Embassy in London.

In 1907 Bernstorff was sent to Cairo with the rank of diplomatic agent.

Mr. Wilson California and Mr. Wilson Califo

briefly, but he said what was in his heart to say, and he said it so sincerely that his fellow-workers knew that he meant every word. The secret of Mr. Wilson's success

to Egypt. In 1909 he was selected by the Kaiser to succeed Baron Speck von Sternberg as Ambassador to the United States and held that post until the in his great business of supplying people with his company's CERTI-FIED FOOD PRODUCTS—such rupture between the two countries.

Bince his return to Germany Bernstorff's name appeared with more or as hams and bacon, canned meats, less regularity, generally in the role of an adviser to the Kaiser, particularly on vegetables and table delicacies—all backed up also by the slogan "THE WILSON LABEL PROTECTS matters pertaining to America. Since the deposition of the Kaiser Bernstoff's name has continued to be associated with events in Germany, and repeated despatches from Paris and neutral sources, pictured him as employing the same insidious methods he used in America to the end that Germany must not be pushed too far in the matter of a peace feel their responsibility in the preparation of the Wilson & Co. prodervers professed to discern the figure ucts just the same as they feel bound in honor to play on the level

the acknowledged leader of the Social Democratic party and in 1906 was elected to the Reichstag from Chemnits.

Independent From First.

From the beginning he exhibited an independence of thought that has marked his public career since. He Mr. Wilson remained with his fellow-workers as one of the livelies: and most agreeable members of the party until the evening's galeties ended. And so goes along merrily and happly the building of a great organization in matters more important than mere old business calculations. Sincerely yours, William C. Freeman. 250 Fifth Avenue, New York City—Adv.

R-34 LANDS AT BRITISH BASE

Highways under Borough President Con- Officers Highly Pleased With Result of Flight.

EAST FORTUNE, Scotland, June 24 --The British dirigible R-34 which is here on Tuesday for a cruise over the is \$7,500. Edward J. Glennon, brotherin-law of Arthur H. Murphy, Democratic
leader of The Bronx, was named a
deputy ten days ago. A third deputy is
to be named, and he will come from
Brooklyn in all probability

Mr. Barrett was formerly president of
the dirable, abated during the night. The landing was made without mishap Officials gave out no information other than the announcement that the ship "returned this morning after fifth as "returned this morning after fift) at hours of successful flight, and the off-York city and is now treasurer-general cers are highly pleased with the results for the United States of the American of the flight and with the experiments

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